The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Science is the systematic classification of experience.—George Henry Lewes.

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Bolshey Delegates To Union Meeting Take Orders From Communist Party

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Communists' well known treachery to trade unionism was again exposed by the A. F. of L. special committee that investigated internal differences in the International Fur Workers' Union.

During the fur workers' New York strike, the Communists adopted their usual dividing tactics of denouncing trade union officials while pleading their unselfish interest in the "rank and file" that elected these officers.

The A. F. of L. committee secured possession of a telegram from C. E. Ruthenberg to one of his agents in attendance at the Boston convention of fur workers in 1925.

Ruthenberg is a spokesman for the Soviet in this country and is secretary of "the Workers' (Communist) Party. He notified his Boston agent that the following was the "decision on policy" of the Communist party to guide Red delegates who would turn the union over to Bolshey politicans in Chicago:

"One.—Left Wing shall first propose enlargement of G. E. B. (General Executive Board) so as to make room for the outside cities and still enable Left Wing to take majority and the presidency.

"Two.—Our second proposal, if enlargement of G. E. B. can not be secured with our majority that we have, the president and a majority if insistence means the going over of Sorkin to Kaufman, we shall accept as a compromise the presidency and five out of 11 members of G. E. B., provided outside members are not all Sorkinites.

"Three.—As a final proposal, if point two can not be gained, we shall accept general secretaryship and five members of G. E. B., the presidency going to Shachtman, but not all remaining places on G. E. B. to Sorkinites.

"Four.—If we can not secure presidency and a majority we must so maneuver that Sorkin remains dependent upon us in the G. E. B. by not having a clear majority of G. E. B. without our support."

The above telegram will be of especial interest to trade unionists who are prone to be swayed by lip-service loyalty to organized labor for which the Bolshies are past masters. Ruthenberg shows that these avowals is a screen for tunneling methods.

HIGH WAGE THEORY GAINS NEW FRIENDS

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22.—The Evening Tribune is the latest to reject the cheap-labor theory and accept organized labor's position that high wages create a home market and make prosperity continuous. The editor says:

"That American employers pay high wages that enable workers to own automobiles and live on a scale comparable with the moderately wealthy in Europe, and that the employers have not only not come to bankruptcy, has been an economic riddle abroad. That, though paying such unheard of wages or because they do pay them, these employers undersell the foreign manufacturer in his home market is more than a riddle. It is an economic paradox. Because, hurt by the competition of the paradox, foreign manufacturers are themselves likely to go broke, they have been asking heaven and would move the earth to find the secret.

"Two Englishmen have been over here to discover the answer. Bertram Austin and W. Harris Lloyd were shrewd investigators, and on their return they made a report privately which puzzled the folks in England that they have embodied their conclusions in a volume that is being read in England as a formula to riches.

"Briefly our visitors have found the secret in mass production which creates a wide home market for its massed product by paying high wages. It's a circle. High wages mean a standard of living that means buying power, and if the workers did not have this buying power there would not be massed production, and it is massed production that makes high wages possible.

"That's something for the British to think about, with their millions of unemployed and with low wages for those who are employed."

CONGRESS CAN COMPEL WITNESSES TO APPEAR

Washington, Jan. 22.—The United States Supreme Court has unanimously ruled that committees of Congress have the right to summon witnesses and that "the circumstances surrounding occasions of this kind fail to take into consideration the social and humanitarian principles involved. The basic constitutional rights of women and children, who are helpless victims of the controversy, should be as secure to them as the basic rights of the employer and employe."

The Supreme Court said that the doctrine of master and servant or landlord and tenant "does not equitably apply to the requirements of such situations in either a practicable or equitable way."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS INCREASE IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 22.—Increasing industrial accidents has caused the Workmen's Compensation Board to start a safety campaign in the metal industries in which 60 men were injured each working day of the year ending June 30 last.

The metal industries is the most hazardous in which one died from accidents in metal shops in this city last year. More than 18,000 were injured in some manner in life, others requiring hospital attention for months. The direct cost to manufacturers throughout the State last year is estimated at $73,000,000. This is made up of compensation and medical benefits, wage losses and compensation administration costs.

Safety education of employes and employment of safety engineers by means suggested for reducing the accident toll.

COAL STRIKE BILL REJECTED IN HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 22.—By a vote of 16 to 9 the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce rejected the Parker bill proposing legislation to deal with conditions growing out of coal strikes, as recommended by the President.

The bill provided that the Bureau of Mines act as a fact-finding body and in the event of a strike the President would have power over coal shipments.

During President Harding's administration a coal fact-finding commission expended $500,000. The information has never been used.

COSSACKS OPPOSED BY GOVERNOR ADAMS

Denver, Jan. 22.—Governor Adams' inaugural address contained this terse opposition to the Colorado Cossacks:

"The State ranger law should be speedily repealed. It is useless, unnecessary and a source of irritation."

This 17-word indictment leads the Governor's recommendations for legislative action by Colorado lawmakers.

START UNION-SHOP DRIVE

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Organized building trades workers have launched a vigorous attack on the anti-union shop in this city.

SOCIAL LAWS BASED ON PUBLIC OPINION

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Governments do not pass social laws until forced to such action by public opinion, and to crystalize this public opinion is the work of organized labor, said Anton Johannsen, chairman of the Chicago Federation of Labor Organization Committee, in a joint debate on a "Labor Party" with George Kirkpatrick, executive board member of the Socialist party.

Mr. Kirkpatrick insisted that political action is of more importance than trade unionism, which is his opponent contended that organization is the starting point and that governments respond to an enlightened public opinion.

"Organization of industry by labor is more vital and is the basis of real democracy than is the reflection of vital social problems," Mr. Johannsen said.

"There's no beaten path to the goal of freedom. The price, today, is quite the same as of old—eternal vigilance.

"We hold that what labor needs most is freedom to work out its own salvation independent of all political parties. For the present we maintain that a political program to defeat all office holders who fail to respond to labor's appeal for needed aid is the most effective one.

"Politics is a trading game in which clever traders get the best bargain. Whenever a new party has hopes of winning, it begins to trade, like all other parties."

WOULD STOP EVICTION FROM COMPANY HOUSES

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Governor Gore would end unlawful evictions of miners from company houses every time a strike starts in this State.

In a recommendation for legislation that will specify the rights of owners and occupants of these houses, the Governor said that this lack of clarity is a handicap, and that "bloodshed and riot and the necessity for martial law were narrowly averted on quite a few of occasions."

In reviewing difficulties that have arisen through different interpretations of the rights of the two parties in disputes over possession of these company houses, the Governor said that "the circumstances surrounding occasions of this kind fail to take into consideration the social and humanitarian principles involved. The basic constitutional rights of women and children, who are helpless victims of the controversy, should be as secure to them as the basic rights of the employer and employe."

The Governor said that the doctrine of master and servant or landlord and tenant "does not equitably apply to the requirements of such situations in either a practicable or equitable way."

ROADY KENEHEN DEAD; WAS LOYAL UNIONIST

Denver, Jan. 22.—Roady Kenehen, one of the organizers of the International Union of Journeymen Horse Shoers and its first international secretary, died in this city. He was a high type of the old-time trade unionist, and was well known among North American organized workers because of his 30-year record of fearlessness and rugged honesty.

As a Socialist editor when gun men were garbed in the uniform of the State militia to break the strike of coal miners against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1913, Roady Kenehen's horror, in which men, women and children lost their lives when the thugs set fire to the miners' tent colony.

As State auditor he refused to sign pay checks for the alleged militia and for months held up these payments. The union makers advanced their own money to keep the gun men in the field.

Resolutions on the passing of this loyal trade unionist the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly said:

"The memory of Roady Kenehen will never die—his loyalty to the labor movement and his interest in the cause of the common people is a monument that few leave. His life should prove an inspiration to the members of our movement in their struggle for higher and better things."

CO-OP. SOCIETIES HURT BY HARD TIMES

Washington, Jan. 22.—Consumers' co-operative societies in this country suffered in the general depression of 1920-21, but the survivals more than held their own, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between 1920 and 1925 the average membership of all stores societies increased 10 per cent and that of grocery societies 50 per cent. Average sales per member increased 22 per cent (making allowance for the decrease in retail prices) and average sales per society 37 per cent.

Total sales of societies reporting amounted to nearly $50,000,000. Patronage rebates averaged 2.3 per cent on sales and 29.3 per cent on share capital.

LONG LIFE IS UNEVEN

Washington, Jan. 22.—An average of 10 years has been added to the life of a person of average during the past 25 years, but it has not been distributed evenly, said Dr. George David Stewart, president-elect of the American College of Surgeons.

"The diseases conquered have been those of children and young people. The greatest scourge of the age is heart disease in one form or another. This takes twice as many lives as the dread cancer," Dr. Stewart said.

WAGE WORKING WOMEN FAVOR 48-HOUR WEEK

New York, Jan. 22.—A three-month survey by the Consumers' League shows that working women in factories and stores are overwhelmingly in favor of a 48-hour law.

The league placed its facts before the State Industrial Survey Commission as an answer to testimony in opposition to the proposed legislation.

Agents of the league obtained jobs in factories and stores to know the attitude of women workers. Of 500 women interviewed, 407 are in favor of the law, 55 oppose and 38 with opinions qualified by conditions.

"Much of the sentiment against a 48-hour law, supposed to represent the views of working women is really the expression of employers," a represental tive of the league said. "These employers let their employes know their attitude and then ask what the employe thinks. Fearing the loss of their positions, there is only one thing for the women to do, and they pretend to agree with the men who control them."

Women were willing to sacrifice the opportunity for additional income, and favored regulation of working hours by law, it is stated, because employers who were not prevented by law regulated working schedules to fit personal desires.

WORKERS CAN FIND WAY TO SET UP 5-DAY WEEK

The president of the Builders' Association of Chicago opposes the five-day week. In an address to New York builders he said this movement is not attempted in anti-union communities—a statement that organized labor accepts.

"Labor must find the way in which production will be so increased that work now performed in 44 hours will be easily accomplished in 40," the speaker said.

Note that "labor must find the way." Nothing is said of wastes by employers which industrial engineers have repeatedly referred to.

Labor will gladly "find the way," but this is impossible when workers are denied joint action, and are treated as units.

When the way is found—and labor insists that it can—then, and not till then, will organized workers demand the five-day week.

There is a wide field for employers with vision.

NATION'S FREE PRESS ESSENTIAL TO LIBERTY

Washington, Jan. 22.—In a vigorous plea for liberty of the press, Senator James Reed of Missouri told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that "the liberty of the press is chiefly valuable when it is used to break down the more fixed opinions of mankind."

"It is monstrous that a citizen can not speak for or against the prosecution of war," the Senator said. "The liberty of the press must be maintained in peace and war alike, trusting confidently in the patriotism and common sense of our people."

Senator Reed traced the fight for free speech from the days of Socrates and Milton to Jefferson and Lincoln, whom he quoted as defenders of the doctrine that democracy can exist only so long as free speech is assured every person. Free press, he added, was only a more modern expression of free speech.

"Jefferson declared that he would rather live in a country with newspapers and no government than in a country with government and no newspapers," the Senator said.

DECLINE COURT ACTION IN BUSINESS DISPUTES

New York, Jan. 22.—To substitute arbitration for costly litigation, was the purpose of a meeting attended by 128 representatives of national, State and local industries.

These business men pledged to work for the preservation of a spirit of amity through the development and improvement of arbitral facilities for the settlement of disputes within the trades by the Amos Plan.

"This demonstration is nothing less than the unity of 120 different branches of industry to take direction out of business relations and to help them keep out of the courts," said Lucius R. Eastman, president of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Under a law of this State business men can agree to refer a dispute to arbitrators and the award has all the force of a court of law.

SENATE VOTES TO KEEP MATERNITY ACT 2 YEARS

Washington, Jan. 22.—An eight-day deadlock on a proposal to extend the Sheppard-Towner maternity act for five years was broken in the Senate by the passage of a compromise to extend the law until June 30, 1929, when it will automatically repeal itself.

The law provides that the Federal Government shall match every dollar appropriated by the States to educate prospective mothers.

"Charley" Moyer Resigns Office; Headed Metal Men In Wild Days

Denver, Jan. 22.—Following a reorganization of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Charles H. Moyer resigned the presidency of that body. The veteran trade unionist has been in ill health for a long time.

Paul J. Smith, A. F. of L. representative, is assisting these workers to adjust differences and a convention will be held in St. Paul.

The present international succeeded the Western Federation of Miners in 1917. The Federation was organized in 1893. It was not affiliated to the A. F. of L. and was avowedly Socialistic. It was the backbone of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Vincent St. John was launched in June, 1905, in Chicago. Shortly afterward the Wobblies split and this was followed by a withdrawal of the Western Federation of Miners.

During the existence of the Western Federation, the Rocky Mountain States presented the spectacle of workers bull-penned and kidnapped and their constitutional rights ignored. In 1906 Mr. William Hand wrote:

"No one would try to find a parallel anywhere else on earth for the reckless unscrupulousness and maddening insolence of the corporations of the Rocky Mountain States."

In the 1899 strike at Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, Brigadier General Merriam of the United States army declared martial law in Shoshone county. He reported there was no sign of resistance but he made more than 2,000 arrests. The prosecuting attorney, who also was counsel for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company, had the courts suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Hundreds of the arrested men were thrown into a discarded cattle pen with straw to sleep on.

Civil war extended to Cripple Creek and other sections. During these upheavals law was replaced by the whim of title holders of those districts.

The mine owners' anarchy was vividly shown in a refusal to obey social legislation demanded by Colorado citizens. In 1900 the Legislature of that State passed an eight-hour law for coal miners, but the act was declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court. The workers initiated an amendment to the State constitution, which was ratified by a popular majority of 47,000. This was ignored by the mine owners and State officials and a strike resulted. The mine owners, the Citizen's Alliance and public officials used the terroristic policy that culminated in the kidnapping from Denver to Idaho of President Moyer and two other officials of the Federation. They were secretly taken out of Denver on a special train and the Governor of the State permitted, on the charge of murdering Governor Steunenberg.

Jack O'Farland, a Pinkerton detective, secured a "confession" from Harry Orchard, self-confessed gunman employed by the mine owners. He involved the three kidnapped men, but they were finally released. W. E. Borah, prosecuting United States Senator from Idaho, was the leading prosecutor in these cases.

Speaking in the manner in which they were taken out of Colorado, the three men were given every aid by Sheriff Bell, Harry Haywood, a member of the American Federation of Labor. In later years the Western Federation of Miners passed from the scene.

George Pettibone, one of the kidnapped men, died several years ago. Swashbuckling Bill Haywood, the third victim of the kidnappers, is now in Russia, a fugitive from the United States since the World War.

CHINKS ARE EMPLOYED IN MERCHANT MARINE

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Paul Schanenberg, editor of Seamen's Journal, renews the seemingly impossible task of convincing a certain element of American newspaper editors that seamen's high wages do not retard development of the American merchant marine. The San Francisco Chronicle is the latest to make this claim.

It is not true that the American standard of wages and personnel have to be kept up in the offshore or foreign trade, Mr. Schanenberg said. "If the busy editor of the Chronicle can spare the time the editor of the Seamen's Journal will be glad to escort him on a visit to American ships in San Francisco harbor manned almost exclusively by Asiatics, receiving Asiatic rates of wages.

"Only 12 cents out of each dollar of the total cost of ship operation is paid for wages. And this includes the wages of everyone aboard ship, from master to the lowest paid boy. The remaining 88 per cent is for fuel, interest on investment, depreciation and general port charges.

"The obvious answer to those who constantly complain about high wages is that efficiency, even though at a high wage crew, will easily be the less expensive because several of the principal items in ship operation, but especially fuel and port charges, can be and will be very considerably reduced when efficient men are manning the ship.

"If mere cheapness of the crew were a determining factor in success or failure of ocean navigation, why in the name of common sense does not the Chinese empire control all ocean shipping? China has more cheap labor than any other country on earth, and yet, strangely enough, there is only a semblance of a Chinese merchant marine.

"Will the Chronicle editor please explain?"

COMPENSATION LAW MAY BE LIBERALIZED

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Bills designed to liberalize the New York workmen's compensation law have been introduced in the General Assembly at the request of Attorney General Ottinger, who drafted the measures.

The proposals would raise compensation for partial disability, cover occupational diseases, simplify procedure and render more enforceable the payment of compensation.

In all cases of disability or injury employers would be compelled to pay for immediate necessary medical or surgical treatment. Where a corporation neglects to insure its employes the officers, directors or managing agents shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

TO UNITE AUTO LABOR

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 22.—The A. F. of L. executive council directed President Green to call a conference of executives of trade unions having jurisdiction over the auto industry to decide on steps to organize these plants. The question was referred to the executive council by the last A. F. of L. convention.

COMMUNISTS WOULD WRECK UNION; LABOR EXPOSES "RED" TREACHERY

St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 22.—In a sensational report to the A. F. of L. executive council on Communist activities in the International Fur Workers' Union, a special A. F. of L. committee shows how borers-from-within used strikers to further revolutionary aims, how vast sums of money is unaccounted for and how strikers were slugged when they dared to protest.

The special committee consisted of Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice president, chairman; Hugh Frayne and Edward F. McGrady of the A. F. of L.; John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Joseph Ryan, president of the New York Central Labor Union. This committee was appointed by President Green, on authorization by the A. F. of L. executive council.

The report consists of approximately 22,000 words, or seven columns of solid type in the average newspaper. It is a carefully unfolded a sordid tale of corruption, terrorism and waste of time, effort and money. The investigators express amazement that such a condition would be found in our American trade union movement.

Aside from this corruption and terrorism is the Communistic influence in both outside and inside the Fur Workers' Union.

The Freiheit, a Communist daily newspaper, made daily attacks on the trade unionists. The Trade Union Educational League issued leaflets attacking officers of the international and urging that "independent" meetings be held. The purpose of this policy was to permit revolutionary propaganda and to continue demoralization within strikers' ranks.

In this clear-cut contest between trade unionism and Communism, the inevitable "neutrals" appeared on the scene. They joined with the Communists "to eliminate politics and to devote all their time to the betterment of working conditions in the industry." These groups caucused and selected candidates for membership on the union board. It was agreed that both sides would nominate 10 candidates. When the ballots arrived at headquarters the night before election, the neutrals discovered that their names were left off the ballot and Communists' names substituted. This gave the Communists control of the joint board. It also shook the confidence of the neutrals in the pious claims of the Communists.

The A. F. of L. committee produced documentary evidence that the office of the Communist party in Chicago instructed their agents that they were seated as delegates in the fur workers' Boston convention in 1925 what candidates for international offices to support, and how to "maneuver" for control if the Reds could not elect a majority of the general executive board.

Included in the moneys unaccounted for was $98,000 that had been deposited by employers guaranteeing adherence to former contracts. The union held this money in trust, but it was grabbed by the Bolshies.

The committee found that $78,000 was expended for "lawyers' fees and expenses," with no data on how or where the money went.

More than $37,000 was disbursed by one agent "for his services" alone," with the same disregard for receipts or other information.

Sums of money amounting to $25,615 were credited to "hall expense," but auditors selected by the committee could secure no further explanation of this expenditure.

"Meal tickets" cost $45,117.31. There are no receipts to show what restaurant received any portion of this money.

One lawyer was paid $51,156.50. The committee said: "The testimony of the men in charge of this part of the strike was indeed shocking, to say the least."

The miserable tale of wrong doing and "boring-from-within" is climaxed by the committee's statement that the total cost of the strike is $838,203.55.

"Of this," the committee reluctantly says, "the auditors had the opportunity of auditing only $194,745.09, leaving a balance of $643,438.46, which the auditors had no opportunity to audit for reasons given above."

MISMANAGED MILLS WANT LONGER HOURS

New York, Jan. 22.—The textile industry in Massachusetts is prostrate because women and minors are not allowed to work more than 48 hours a week, according to E. Howard Bennett of Boston, publisher of a textile trade paper, testifying before the State Industrial Survey Commission.

Mr. Bennett pleaded with the commission not to recommend a 44-hour week for women and minors in this State.

The witness did acknowledge that high taxes may be a cause for Massachusetts mills going south. He filed a list of concerns that have either gone bankrupt or whose securities are quoted on the stock exchange next to nothing.

No comment was made on repeated charges by organized labor that out-of-date mill management is responsible for the seashore exodus. Massachusetts mills are attempting to compete with the most modern machinery and record profits, made during the war, have been passed on to stockholders. Now, with no reserve to buy modern equipment, they demand a 56-hour week for women and minor employes.

Several women, appearing at the request of the National Women's Party, joined with employers in opposing regulation of the hours of women. The witnesses pleaded that they "need the money obtained by overtime labor."

ANTI-UNION LESSON IMPRESSED ON LABOR

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Unorganized miners in southern West Virginia are beginning to believe union miners when they claimed that the violation of the Jacksonville agreement destroyed working conditions. The recent wage increase has been withdrawn and these workers now agree that the union is their sole protection.

The West Virginia Federationist makes this explanation of the changed viewpoint:

"A lesson in organization is being taught by anti-unionists at many mines by the posting of bread-line at the script window each day where women patiently wait until the time book and script are turned in to them, so they can draw rations. This never happens under union conditions and the miners are eagerly awaiting the day when the anti-unionization drive will start."

EXPRESS EMPLOYES WIN

New York, Jan. 22.—A board of arbitration has unanimously awarded employes of the American Railway Express Company a wage increase of 2½ cents an hour. Improvements in train service will get an extra allowance for handling the mail and a paid rate for extra hours of labor.

The award is the second successful test of the railway labor act. Features of the proceedings was the absence of lawyers. The board consisted of Federal Judge Court Justice Clarke, chairman; William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor; three representatives of employes, and E. A. Stedman, vice president of the express company, who represented that organization.

POOR LAWS OUT OF DATE

New York, Jan. 22.—The poor laws of this State are out of date, Homer Folks, executive secretary of the State Charities' Aid Association, at the annual meeting of that organization declared.

These laws have not been materially changed since 1823, when reforms recommended by Secretary of State Yates were carried into effect.

These changes created the county poor houses, but the underlying law and practice for the relief of the poor in their homes, the evils of which Secretary Yates saw, continue to this day with little modification," said Mr. Folks.

GARMENT WORKERS ARE LOYAL TO UNION

New York, Jan. 22.—Following the settlement of their long strike which resulted in the ousting of Red leadership, members of the International Ladies' Garmen Workers' Union are reported to be unlike the public supporters of those borers-from-within.

At a mass meeting of shop chairmen of the International resolutions denouncing "Communist mischief" within the union and calling upon all honest members of the union to take their stand with their union," were approved.

Morris Sigman, president of the international, made public details of the agreement between the union and the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers to refute statements by the discredited Communists that the union has sold its rights." Mr. Sigman said:

"The association (jobbers') agrees that all its members, who may hereafter produce all or part of their garments on their own premises, will maintain union shops, and that all of its members who have their garments produced or supplied by other manufacturers will deal only with manufacturers employing union shops. No member of the association shall employ or continue to employ a manufacturer who employs labor not included in the latest correct list of "union shops" furnished by the union and shall not buy garments produced or supplied by such manufacturers.

"No member of the association shall order or purchase garments from any manufacturer whose workers are on strike, nor shall any member of the association make or cause to be made any work for any person against whom the union has declared a strike, until such strike in each case has been fully settled."

WORKERS FILCHED UNDER ECONOMY PLEA

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A refund of $2,500,000 to California employers by the State Industrial Accident Commission is a fitting memorial to the passing of Governor Richardson into private life, During the last four years employers have received a total refund of $11,000,000.

This "saving" to employers was made possible by the accident commission, whose members were appointed by Governor Richardson from a list of referees and adjusters under the plea of economy.

No attempt is made to reimburse injured workers and distress among these unfortunates is general. These workers are entitled, theoretically, to discontinuance of safety laws, has led to a widespread demand for a change in the Workmen's Compensation Law in the coming executive.

EVADE MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 22.—Organized labor protests to the Women's Minimum Wage Board that employers are evading wage awards. When violations are found employers are ordered back pay, but does not prosecute the firm. This policy, the unionists show, encourages violations of the law.

COMPENSATION LAW DUE

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Organized workers are hopeful that this year's legislature will pass a workmen's compensation law, and place North Carolina in the list of States of commonwealths that have this progressive legislation. Many business men favor compensation.

LABOR BANK GROWS

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—Deposits in the Telegraphers' National Bank increased $724,000 during the past year, Total deposits at the close of 1926 were $6,586,661.69. The bank was organized in 1923 by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.